71 to 8 and to 100 to 1

Dramas of Old Japan

In the eight delightful stories from the dramatic literatury of his country collected in Tales from Old Japanese Dramas (Putnams), by Asarano Miya-MORI, professor of English in Kejo University, Tokio, there is material for a clearer notion of how the Japanese authors have dealt with the common stuff of human nature than might be given by ten volumes of learned critical disquisition. The motives of love, treachery, courage, revenge and loyalty to the code of the samurai are used characteristically.

In introducing his compatriot playwrights the author sketches with memeness Guin of the Japanese drama. As a work of art, distinguished from the first popular farces, it began with the uri or epical dramas, composed in alternation of seven syllable and five syllable phrases, and marked by dramatic situations interwoven in a well constructed but not elaborate plot. were at first chanted or recited to the accompaniment of a tapping fan: later the samisen, three stringed guitar, came into use for this purpose. Chanting became a profession. Marionettes were introduced in the era of Keicho, 1596-1615; grew rapidly in popular favor and gained for the theatre the patronage of daimios and other noblemen.

In 1685 one Takemoto Gidayu established in Osaka a marionette theatre, the Takemoto Za. His playwright was Chikamatsu Monzayemon, called, not very sensibly, "the Shakespeare of Japan." Monzayemon, whose birthplace has been in dispute, Hagi, in modern scholars supposed to have been born a samural of Kioto, in 1653. His name, Chikamatsu, seems to be used as a synonym for "dramatist," "school" title by his followers. Chikamatsu Monzayemon taught Chikamatsu Hanji, and Hanji tutor to Chikamatsu Tokuzo (1753-1810).

It was i. 1686 that Monzayemor resented his first epical drama, "The Successful Career of Kagekiyo," which was followed by a hundred others with such titles as "The Woman's Harakiri at Long Street." His descriptions of suicide were so "beautiful" that they caused an alarming increase in the number of voluntary deaths. When the Takemoto Theatre was on the edge of bankruptcy Monzayemon's "Kokusenya Kassen," phrased in this volume as "The Bat-tles of Kokusenya," was presented, and met with so enthusiastic a reception in a run of seventeen months that the playhouse was saved!

The popularity and prosperity of the Takemoto Theatre invited competition, and in 1702 Toyotaké Wakatayu, an ambitious pupil of Takemoto, estabshed a theatre called the Toyotake Za. The playwright of this theatre who competed with Monzayemon was Kino-Kaion, born in 1663, son of a confectioner who wrote verse. Kaion had been a doctor, and was a scholar. In competition with Monzayemon he kept close to the elder dramatist in choice of theme; thus when Monzayemon presented "Sonezaki Shinju,"
"The Love Suicide at Sonezaki," Kaior offered "Yaoya O-Shishi," or "O-Shishi the Green Grocer's Daughter." similar in topic. Of Laion's plays Mr. Miyamori considers "The Love of Komachi the Poetess" the greatest, and "far more interesting to European readers' than the others.

Takeda Izumo, 1691-1756, was the successor to Monzayemon in the Taketo Theatre and became proprietor of it when Gidayu died, in 1705. wrote thirty-two "excellent pieces." "Chusingura." which has been translated into English both by Mr. F. V. Dickins and by Mr. Jukichi Inouye such a favorite with the Japanese that any theatre whose audiences are remarkably falling off can regain its ov performing acts of this drama." Imagine that being said of an American play! Is It the authors, the stage or the audiences that make the difference?

Chikamatsu Hanji, next great exponent of the Monzayemon school, wrote fifty-four pieces, some in collaboration, for the Takemoto Theatre. From his "Shimpan Uta Zaimon," one of his best plays, the author adapts "O-Somé and Hisamatsu." which he calls "a Japanese 'Romeo and Juliet.' This drama, he says, "is so popular that it is performed all the year round at some theatre or other." Chikamatsu Tokuzo is represented in this collection by "Katsugoro's Revenge"

mori in paraphrasing the story of the play. She was courted by many noblemen: the two who appear in the play the cherry blossoms. She was moved near." write. Pen and paper were avail- noticed from the palace." able, but she had no ink. Enter Artspeech are highly characteristic of these dramatic stories.

Arihira urges his suit, and in a hira," she says, "tenderly," "your ap-But if I consent to your proposal That was my only reason for not an- natural channel. ewering your numerous kind letters. Please pardon my seeming indifference." Evidently the Japanese drama would require something more than a set of English names for the protagonists to enable it, in faithful translation, to pass as an Occidental composition. There is a naive opportunism. an unquestioning acceptance of the dramatically needed coincidence, and in the dialogue delightfully Oriental throughout: and yet the "sitnations." the conflict of good motives and evil, the whole dramatic material is that with which all the playwrights of all the world ever have been, are

and evermore shall be concerned. hi has vowed, in observance of the thirteenth anniversary of her mother's death, to fast and pray for and therefore was not a crime. If her soul for one hundred days. Lord Arihira "kindly wait until I have peror. He forcibly appointed a becompleted the fulfilment of my vow?" Lord Arihira will; but every night Prince's consort." he will come to Komachi's gate to

Now there was in the household of Komachi's father a maiden, U-noha, exiles, and restored them to their forof the poetess. in the darkness of night to talk with in the Kamo shrine, and "the ghost the gentleman whom she had seen ceased to haunt the court." hiding in Komachi's carriage, and

whom she supposed to be Arihira. But "the man in the carriage was not really Arihira. He was Otomoo-Kuronushi, the other passionate adorer of Komachi, lying in wait to take Aribira's life." Aribira was hidlen in a pine tree by the wall.

The "action" of the play begins, and proceeds with startling swiftness; alernation of unstressed scenes with those of violent conflict marks the progress of these dramas. Kuronushi hinks it is Komachi that is in his power, and means to kidnap her, when he double error is revealed to him In a surprisingly casual way he stabs U-noha: "He determined that he would sacrifice the life of the poor girl, and lay the crime of murder upon U-noha's father, finding his rival." Arihira, who had run to the girl and called for help, in so compromising a situation, was about to kill him, but finally gave him three days grace, saving "that if the real offender did not appear within the stipulated period he would take Arihira's life."

Drought had fallen upon the land. the country faced a famine, and the Emperor ordered a convecation of poets "to offer verses to the god of rain." In those days people believed that a preeminently excellent poem could move heaven and earth, the gods and evil spirits. Komachi's poem finally prevailed:

All present were downcast with regret gracefully forward and offered gracefully forward and offered her poem with modest words. The Poet Laureate had scarcely finished reading it aloud when black clouds suddenly covered the sky and rain poured in torrents, reviving all the withered vegetation,

But meanwhile the competition of the poets had produced an incident of Choshu, being the earlier belief, is by more than sentimental importance in the play. Kuronushi was the first to offer a poem. The judge read it aloud, "with great respect," but "it was a commonplace composition, both in words and sentiments." was boastful: "Have you ordered your servants to bring some protection against the rain, friends?" While the friends "looked at one another with bitter smiles," the retainer of Arihira suddenly walked up to Kuronushi, and all were astonished to hear him say brusquely: 'Excuse me, sir, but are ancient one, isn't it, sir?" Kuronushi "registers" righteous wrath; the assemblage is silenced in amazement. Arihira's man caps the climax by denouncing the offended poet as the murderer of U-noha.

The Prime Minister, presiding, asks mildly for substantiation. The faithful

servitor replies: We deserve punishment for disturbing I think we have indisputable evidence. When we examined the unfortuthem a poem written on a piece of beauti ful paper which was evidently prepared Excellency.

We concluded that the writer of this poem must be the murderer, and therefore expected to find him at this meeting. The noem by Lord Kuronushi which was read just now was exactly the same as the one we found in U-noha's clothes, and I have therefore judged him to be the culprit. hope that your Excellency will agree with the truth of my judgment.

Kuronushi lost his rank and title, his state and property were confiscated, his retainers were banished: "but the criminal's proper punishment was deferred, his present punishment being only a preliminary step." After that can possibly be said except that Lord Kuronushi certainly "got what

was coming to him"? Here the story of the play is trangely broken. The loves of Aristrangely broken. hira and Komachi have been told, the "foil" has done his evil work, U-noha has been slain, and justice done; th tale seems complete. But it is only half told.

Komachi and her father, Yoshizane are summoned to the imperial palace, and Komachi is made a court lady and Poetess Laureate. The Emperor announces to the new objects of his and Kemachi has been selected to be imagination of the nation at large. his bride. The wedding was to take place at an early date, and in the meantime Komachi was to live in the palace. Yoshizane went home, with what foy in his heart may, in the language that seems fitting to this ancient romance, be better imagined

than described. But Komachi was in a dreadful dilemma. She already considered herself the wife of Arihira, and "could not desert him without violating her duty as a virtuous woman." But how could she disobey the Emperor's command? Kaion's Komachi the Poetess was She was about to kill herself, when-"the most beautiful woman that Japan Arihira himself appears at her side has ever produced," says Mr. Miya- Even the credulous Japanese dramatist recognizes the fitness of explanation:

had that day been summoned to the court on duty, and on hearing were, clipping their long names for of Komachi's appointment as Crown easy identification. Arihira and Kuro- Princess had sought for her to talk Komachi went, one beautiful with her." Love was greater than loy- exponents of the art. spring day, to Mount Chara to view alty, and, as "fortunately no one was "the lovelorn couple stole un-

With the abdication of the Emperor hira: "Fair lady, pardon me for ad- and Hanateru's accession general amdressing you without an introduction. nesty is proclaimed in celebration of You seem to be in need of ink. I have the joyous occurrence, even Kuronusome here. You are quite welcome to shi's capital sentence being remitted; make use of it." The entrance and but no clemency is extended to Lord the even more famous ballet comique sticks and gaze at the spiral of thin, Arihira and Lady Komachi, for they have violated the Emperor's command, the unpardonable sin. "Thus the pretty dialogue the lady shows her- young lovers were to be plants grow-self not at all displeased. "Lord Ari- ing in the shade without any chance of blooming in the sun. They conpreciation gives me great pleasure. tinued to live a dreary and secluded life in Mount Atago." From this unwithout my father's permission, I happy state of affairs deliverance was shall be branded as a shameless girl. to come to the lovers through a super-

> A goblin frequently appeared in the imperial palace. "Sometimes it summoned up tremendous peals of thunder, and sometimes it appeared in the form of a woman with hideous fea-It declared that its hatred would never be pacified. Finally, after long importuning, the spectre declared itself the spirit of U-noha, and interceded for Arihira and Komachi: "They committed no offence whatever."

"They have committed no offence?" retorted the priests. "They have committed the great crime of disobeying the ex-Emperor's command!

Then the spectre explained the lovers' plight, and urged the priority of their mutual vows of eternal fidelity: "Their step was quite unavoidable Will any one is to blame it is the ex-Emtrothed woman to be the Crown

The priests reported to the Emnd this maiden surprised the secret mer positions. He also decreed that

Toyotaké declined, and the marionette and epical drama flourished principally in Yedo. Hiraga Gennai, 1729-1779, was the chief of the Yedo epical dramatists. He was the eldest son o a samura! of low rank in Sanuki province. He gave up his birthright and went to Nagasaki, where he studjed Dutch, botany and physics. In anese classics. He made "several industrial inventions," but could not get financial assistance for their development. He chose a wise way "of giving vent to his discontent." Miyamori says, it was with this purpose that he "took to writing humor-Ferry of Yaguchi." It was performed there, miserably enough.

Now the kabuki shibai, the old popular theatre, has the strong hold on popular favor, so that the marionette performances occasionally given at Camargo, born at Brussels and desspectators, though Osaka still supports marionette theatres. The kabuki by the priestess O Kuni of the great and disappointment and had almost given (though allowance must be made for when Lady Komachi walked the inexactness of Japanese chronology) the priestess went to Kioto with her lover, Nagoya Sanzaburo, who wrote songs to which O Kuni, the expriestess, and other women danced on a rough stage built over the dry bed of the Kaneo River. These performances Lydia Kyasht and Phyllis Bedell. were so popular and their reputation travelled so fast and far that girls copied them professionally in several provinces. In 1607 O Kuni went to Yedo and repeated her first triumph. In Yedo, Osaka and Kioto theatregoing became fashionable. But in 1629 the acting of women was forbidden in behalf of the public morals, and the newly established theatres had male ac tors in women's roles, called as a professional class onna-gata. The law prohibiting the appearance of women on the stage was in force, in most parts of the country, until the brusquely: 'Excuse me, sir, but are of the nineteenth century. Although you quite sure that that poem is your in recent years "many educated girls have taken to the profession," modern actresses "are generally conof the old school."

In the era of Monzayemon and Kaion there were prosperous kabuki theatres in Osaka, Yedo and Kioto, but neither their performers nor their dramas could compete with those of the marionette shows, then at their best. When they ceased to make "the actors everything and the playwrights their slaves." then "able authors of independent spirit" began to write for them, and by the middle of the eighteenth century the kabuki theatres had of the epical dramas. They now divide Japanese interest with the "new" theatres, where translations of European plays, Shakespeare, Ibsen, Maeterlinck and Shaw, are presented. The 'new" native plays Mr. Miyamori calls "commor place and unpopular." The translations are "very popular among

The epical drama is still extensively used for chanting. In the 150 or so variety halls of Tokio one or two chanters perform each evening, and there are several halls where women are heard. Mrs. Rosho is the most famous drama chantress. The author says:

Gidayu chanters, both professional amateur, when they chant in public wear kataginu, a sort of cape, and hakama, ese trousers, and sit in a respectful atti n large characters is placed. neir hands on their laps and with all their the accompaniment of the samisen.

"It is still," says this interesting acfavor that he intends to abdicate in dramas in the old school theatres favor of the Crown Prince, Hanateru- which appeal most strongly to the

The Art of the Ballet.

ballet. and and France. The author's gfavity and earnestness in treating of the art f the dance do not strike us as exaggerated in this day when the art is indeed so greatly in the ascendent and when so intellectual a woman as Isadora Duncan, so graceful and lovely an example of womanhood as Adeline

Mr. Perugini's volume is divided into gypsies. posed to celebrate the betrothal of trees of the lane.
the Duc de Joyeuse and Marguerite "The impressions of childhe sixteenth century stage effects.

writing, one realizes that the space is gregated. scenic elaboration and splendor. At the French courts of Henry IV. and Fair." of musical richness. In all these

still quite primitive. The four elements which go to the Downs." making of a ballet are the dance. "Horncastle Fair." miming, music and scenic effects, and doubtless in those days the second Munchausen." "Furzemoor." element ranked first.

travelling ballets or the ballet ambu- names are often peculiar and give food of bread and a cup of sweet coffee latoire, said to have been derived orig- for thought. It is difficult to trace Yes, 'sweet coffee' was what we called inally from Portugal. The Beatification the origin of such names as Malini, coffee with sugar in it, for ours usuof Ignatius Loyola in 1609 is a famous Mori. Shuri. Sir Richard Temple be- ally had none." peror, and he "was immediately con- of Ignatius Loyola in 1609 is a famous Mori. Shuri. Sir Richard Temple be- ally had none."

vinced of his error." He recalled the instance of the ballet ambulatoire, lieves these names derive from Indian. At 9 the lad was driving a butcher's These were danced in the streets of forms. There are also such Anglo- cart. The next year he worked in a a town, proceeding from place to place, Romany names as Fenela, Slari, cemetery; then on a huckster's wagon U-noha slipped out the spirit of U-noha should be deified with movable stages and properties. Trenet. A gypsy being told that a he earned 25 cents a day, "and I tell

der Louis Quatorze, we come to the turning point in the history of the balin a ballet by Benserade, called ' sandra," when he was but a lad of thirteen. But he was not only a particiof the arts, he founded a royal academy of music and dance, to the exist-

ence and encouragement of which both guages of Aryan stock, based on modern arts owe their development. The second part of Mr. Perugini's ties of the gypsies resemble those of ask for what he wanted: book deals with some early stars and the modern Aryan languages of Italy early ballets; another with the panto- so closely that it is impossible not to mime at Sceaux, planned by the Duchesse du Maine and chronicled by ous essays and epical dramas." He the fascinating blue stocking Mme. de borrowed from Persia, Armenia and full is represented in this book by an ex- Stael. There is a charming chapter on Greece, and from this we derive the man the fascinating blue stocking Mme. de borrowed from Persia, Armenia and full of Princeton professors. Now the Stael. There is a charming chapter on Greece, and from this we derive the man who knows the life of the streets tract called "The Miracle at the Ralian comedies and the little "thea-Ferry of Yaguchi." It was performed at the Hizen Theatre in 1770. In 1779 the great debt owed by Watteau to of these countries. The gypsies them-Gennal went mad and killed a man; the stage. This brings us to the first was thrown into prison, and died great première danseuse of the ballet, the famous Camargo, whom most of us know through Adeline Genée depic tion. From 1710 to 1770 was stretched the life of Marie-Anne de Cupis de Asakusa Park in Tokio attract few tined to win world fame by her great and beautiful art. There is no more doubt that from having refused hospitality to Joseph

shibal are said to have been originated 1810 to 1870 the art of the dance was and the Virgin Mary when they shrine at Kizuki in the province of the present it is reaching its zenith. Izumo, about 1605. In that year The last fifty ; ears have set down on the annals of art such famous names as Taglioni, Eissler, Carlotta Grisi, Lucille Grahn, Fanny Cerito, Mile. Palladino, Mile. Britta, and moving up to the present time Adeline Genée and her successor Miss Topsy Sinden, Ruth St. Denis, Isadora Duncan. The only truly great dancer of ou

day for whom Mr. Perugini has not a kind word is the wonderful Maud Allan. Why she is omitted we cannot conceive. The book is delightfully illustrated handsomely bound and an excellent volume for reference for all those in-

terested in the history of the dance. A Gypsy Parson

In his volume The Gypsy's Parson (Lippincott) the Rev. George HALL rector of Buckland, Lincolnshire, says: Are you seeking a recipe for youth? Go a-Gypsying. Forth to the winding road under the open sky, the Gypsies are cal you. Scorning our hurrying mode of life, these folk are content to loiter beneath the green beeches, or in the shadow of some old inn on the fringe of a windy common. Like nature herself, these wildcommon. Like nature herself, these wild-lings of hers overflow with the play spirit and therefore remain youthful. To rub shoulders with them, I have found, is to acquire a laughing indifference to dull care and all its melancholy train. become just a happy child of sun and star and stream, let him respond to the call of the road; let him go a-Gypsytre.

The Rev. Mr. Hall has sedulously taken his own advice, and from his constant frequentings of the Romany folk he gives us a volume full of anecdote and folklore, blown through by the free winds and having in it all the sense of the open sky and endless winding roads. To be sure there is not in the volume any Gypsy dialogue so purely poetic as the famous talk with Jasper in "Lavengro." But it is a pleasant thing in itself to think of orrect Lincolnshire parson turning aside every now and then from the duly regular and regulated duties of official position to sleep in the hog and to smoke, wrapped in a red blanket, in front of a furze fire on the heath.

The Rev. Mr. Hall knew the gypsie apparently in earliest childhood: A tangle of sequestered streets lying round a triple towered cathedral, red roofs ude before a kendal, or bookstand, on an ancient castle; a gray Roman arch lit up every springtime by the wall flower's mimic gold; an Old World Batigate over whose tavern yards drifted the sleepy energy concentrated on their abdomens music of the minster chimes; a crookethe surroundings of my childhood's home drowsiness.

Near to this spot, within seeing distance of his father's doorstep, was a narrow court called "Hangman's ditch." where the gypsies camped in winter. Until his eleventh year Mr. An interesting and well written vol- Hall tells us he knew only the outside ume is The Art of the Ballet by MARK of gypsydom, but at this time an inci-PERUGINI (Lippincott). The ballet of dent drew him closer to them. One af-Spain, Portugal, Germany, Sweden, ternoon in turning a corner sharply on people passes the time away. Denmark and Russia is not treated and the way home from school he ran full the author rightly says it would take tilt into a Romany lass, knocking the a whole volume to treat of the Italian apple she was eating from her hand Attention is confined to Eng. into the gutter. For this bit of awkwardness he received such a slap on nose bleeding, not the most advisable articles on the opportunities for dark hair, lissome as a whalebone and the investigation, Prof. Gauss talked Genée and so scholastic a woman as and leaves in her hair." No wonder told in the book, a graduate of 1915. Ruth St. Denis are among the chief the youth began to be interested in That the professor had the good sense

It was this very girl's brother, three parts. The first takes a hasty Snakey Smith, who told the author, "I survey of the face of the dance in likes to sit afore a fire on the ground. figures, but as a straightforward, first Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages. You don't feel nothing like so lonedescription of the famous ballet some as you keeps pushing sticks into which Bergonzlo arranged for the the fire and watching 'em burn away." nuptial feast of Galeazzo. Duke of Yes, it is for pure pleasure that the Milan, with Isabella of Aragon, and gypsy will light a small pile of dead de La Reine which Beaujoyeux com- sweet smoke upcurling between the

of Lorraine, a ballet which set the enduring," writes Mr. Hall, "and just whole of cultured Europe of the period as the smell of the wall flowers after aglow with praise and excitement, a. April shower will revive for you, The book contains a little print from dear fellow, the vision of a garden Beaujoyeux's picture of a part of this walk under a lichened wall, and the ballet, giving an interesting view of dainty step of your lady love by your side, so for me the wild scent of with-The relation of the English masque ering bracken in the red autumn to the ballet receives a chapter to it- glades prompts my fancy to envisage self, and when one remembers the great anew the grewsome scene" of a cer-English poets from Spenser to Milton tain gibbet tree where ballad singers. who lent their hands to this form of sypsy fiddlers and fortune tellers con-

The chapters of this book cover such well filled. At the English court of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth the masque developed in the direction of Benison." "A Gypsy Baptism." "The Blackpool Gypsyry." "A Trentside "An East Anglian Family." Louis XIII. they developed along lines "Peterborough Fair," "On the Road," "The Ghost of the Haystack," "The masques there was dancing, but the Gypsy of the Town," "The Yorkshire technique of the art was in that time Gypsies." "Tinkers and Grinders." "The Sweep of Lynn," "On Epsom chre," "Bitshado Pawdel," "A Romany can imagine my pleasure when after

The book also contains an excellent warm room, they brought me in the Another chapter is given to the Romany glossary. The Romany fore- morning a very huge looking piece

century the theatres of Takemoto and 1609 to 1650, and the great period un- And Mr. Hall meeting a gypsy girl named Froniga said Veronica," and found that indeed she let. The great King himself took part was named after the saint who wiped 'Cas- the Lord's face with a handkerchief.

> Romany is a tongue of Indian extracpant, he was the virtual founder of tion. Rudiger in 1777 pointed this out. the modern ballet. Universal patron Indeed the language is now generally admitted to be an independent eighth among the seven modern Indian lan-Sanskrit. The grammatical peculiaribelieve that they developed side by side. Still there are words undoubtedly fact that emigrating from India they selves tell two legends; one that they were Egyptian penitents starting on a seven years pilgrimase, but having before he asks, and if he is thrown down been attacked by the Saracens they it isn't because he doesn't often expect surrendered to them and gave up the Christian religion. For this they were doomed to travel and never to sleep in a bed. A second tale is that their exile is a punishment for the sin of distinctly in abeyance than that at into Egypt with the Christ child. These two legends both point to the gypsies' belief in their Egyptian ex-

traction. Another old tradition says that Kaspar, one of the Magi, was a gypsy and that it was he who first converted them to Christianiey. The Lithuanian gypsies say that stealing is permitted them by God because the gypsies who were present at the Crucifixion stole one of the four nails and it was not accounted a sin against them. An old gypsy named Alma was told by Mr. Hall that his people were sup-

posed to come from India. "Oh I think that's wrong" Alma. "Far more likely we came from the land of Bethlehem. Being s rashai, you'll know the Bible, I suppose, from cover to cover. Well, then you've heard of the man called Calr Now don't the old Book say that he went away and married a black eyed appointed, to tell the truth." Greetamper gal, one of our roving folk? I reckons we sprang from them. was the first people what the dear Lord made, and maybe we shall be the last on earth. When all the rest is wore out there'll still be a few of our folks travelling with tents and

wagons." The gypsies also have their own ideas of caste. Not by any means are they all one class. Highest among them stand the Black Romanitshell "the real thing"; then come the Dida kais or haifbreeds; and third the hedge crawlers or mumpers. Said Alma of this last lot, "We'd scorn to go near the likes of them."

The author tells an amusing a dote of giving a lecture once on "Gypsy Customs." Just in front of the platform sat a well to do horse dealer who had married a pure breed gypsy The vision of his face, all alertness and curiosity, caused the speaker some perturbation, and what was his relief upon hearing him from time to time it!" Praise from Sir Hubert.

The pictures in the volume are done from the author's own photographs and it is no easy matter to with the gypsies, to eat stewed hedge- graph gypsies, for they with many other simple folk believe ill fortune fol lows him whose picture is in another's ticularly alluring and the best one of all is that on the outer cover, of the hours a day. holding his pipe while a small bird perches on his left shoulder.

The book is handsomely bound and \$10.50 a week. the fire, before ever the sap of April with the Rev. Mr. Hall of wide furze moors and tiny spiralings of thin blue huddled, blanketed forms smoking around the blaze while the quaint terse, picturesque talk of the nomadic

College on Nothing a Year. A remarkable story is told in an un

usual manner by Christian Gauss in Through College on Nothing a Year the mouth as sent him sprawling full (Scribners). A university publication length in the road and with mouth and at Princeton had planned a series of way of starting a friendship, and yet help in college, and the methods emthis gypsy girl was a "shapely lass, ployed by students who earn their own with soft hazel eyes and a wealth of way through. In gathering facts for dressed in tawny brown, with berries with the young man whose story is to concentrate on this single record and to present it not in the dull form of a sociological datum loaded with personal story, is a bit of good fortune for readers. boy related his history, and the professor set it down. The result is a book full of delight for all who appreclate an honest, unaffected record of actual, interesting experience. The boy lived in "a somewhat dis

He says: "I have just now come back from a slumming trip of the social economics class. That trip didn't teach me anything. It was a dead loss are not one, two, three with the slums in which I was brought up." There young man's early stead of either pitying or admiring himself he says: "My education has "Tales by the Fireside." from the railroad tracks. The second stle Fair." "A Gypsy Sepul- was for "playing hookey." and "you from the railroad tracks. The second having spent the night in a relatively

mer positions. He also decreed that the spirit of U-noha should be defined in the Kamo shrine, and "the ghost ceased to haunt the court."

In the latter part of the eighteenth

The positions. He also decreed that the spirit of U-noha should be defined in the Kamo shrine, and "the ghost ceased to haunt the court."

In the latter part of the eighteenth

The positions. He also decreed that the spirit of U-noha should be defined in the spirit of U-no

agreed to pay my expenses and my school. One of the teachers, a Princeton man, talked college to the boy. There seems to be no doubt that

He decided to go. He got to Princeton with \$3 in his pocket; ate bananas and bologna sausage, and slept in a railroad station-and then found that, his school being below standard and his preparation deficient, he had not passed his entrance exam- | around-I don't know how to express it. inations. Here his early training, or but there is a psychological atmosphere going to run it. I've got a message for want of it, told; he had learned to that makes them anything but themselves, you and I'd like for you all to stay and ask for what he wanted:

No I decided I'd go up and talk to the snake stuff they don't believe it, or example and be peaceable, go now, for I sure will

So I decided I'd go up and talk to the profs. You can't imagine what "a pro-fessor" meant to me. In all my life I had seen only one college professor on the hoof. Well, here I was in a room else. There are a host of good fellows, can tell more about human psychology than the other fellows. Any newsboy in New York can size up a man far better treat me any differently when I was than the average senior in college. He a manager than they did when I was knows what the chances are of getting stoking furnaces and blacking shoes? a nickel from this fellow or that fellow They certainly did not." But college it isn't because he doesn't often expect to be thrown down, but because he is willing to take the long chance. One wonders just how much of the

slang is the boy's own, and how much the transcriber furnished in possibly the nation" to fit in. overzealous effort at verisimilitude. The students were being called be-

order, and progress through the list was so slow that this boy saw that would call "inside dope," day. He says: began to be afraid I'd have to

It seems funny to you? That's my point exactly; the university can't understand that it is a pretty serious business to the fellow who comes with a couple of dollars. I was desperate. I went up and said my name didn't begin with "E," but I told them I didn't have money enough to stay way: "Gentlemen, why don't you give me a chance? If I don't make good by Thanksgiving, it won't hurt the university. If I do make good, it will help me."

Finally the boy was admitted, "on probation." What did he think of the students? "Well, at first I was disings on the campus seemed artificial; "the spirit was much friendlier than what I had been used to, but I must confess it struck me as affected." But "I found that, after a year or two, coming back to college, I was doing the same thing myself." The boy engaged a room at \$1.50 a

week, and made arrangements to earn part of his board at the university commons, dishing out desserts or taking charge of a tobacco and candy Through the "self help bustand. reau" he got his first job, raking leaves, at 20 cents an hour. Selling programmes at a football game paid him 5 cents apiece, and he sold 100 When cold weather set in he tended furnaces in the houses of professors we do not suppose they paid with embarrassing liberality. The college treasurer graciously extended the period of grace of the term bill, but boy fell into discouragement. "With all the leeway I didn't see how I was and having embedded in it appropriate ever going to catch up. I was fall-ing so far behind the procession that I couldn't hear the band."

tablets of bronze. The marker was placed at Stony Batter, which is the name of the ancient Buchanan home, by ejaculate, "That's right!" "He's got ing so far behind the procession that I couldn't hear the band. By Christmas the freshman had

caught up with the requirements in

his studies, but the money

lem was rapidly becoming more difficult. Delivering clothes for the nands. The photographs are not par- brought him in 25 cents an hour, and he worked at it from four to eight But in the weeks from author himself in wayfarer's clothes. the opening of college in September historic point. The reason is that Buholding his pipe while a small bird to Christmas he had earned only chanan was born off the line of travel,
perches on his left shoulder. \$30.33. Average expenses were about "To stay in college printed and may be put on the shelf and break even I would have to earn alongside the edition de luxe of George | \$230. 1 felt at that this rate, in bury loss patients with having Borrow's works. It is a book to turn hour was good pay. At this rate, in bury refused to be satisfied with having Borrow's works. They bylane leading down to a wide common to as one does to "Walden" or to "La-loved by the winds of heaven—these were vengro," when we are still housed and to put in 920 hours work. That meant closing in upon us. Then in front of nearly nine hours a day—excluding was born. Accordingly, they got busy the four walls of the room seem to be fifty-one hours a week, or pretty begins calling one out, one may dream through the year and worked on the college farm in the summer at \$2 a day. He began his second year with smoke rising from the sod with the the handicap of deprivation of the darkness and see in fancy a group of privilege of receiving a partial remission of tuition fees because his average standing in the freshman the required "good student" grade of The professor who explained to 3.20. him the necessary rigidity of the limit, on hearing his plea of poverty. remarked. "This isn't a charitable institution." That was the harshest experience the boy had in his four years. He calls it "bitter."

> advances in the course the ill paid drudge work of the first years is ex-drudge work of the first years is ex-true Americans."
> When Buchanan was President be changed for the "gravy jobs." This boy became a business man of the visers from the Cumberland Valley. His campus, organizing and administering that the cumpers and valley. His campus, organizing and administering that the cumpers are the cumpers and valley. His campus, organized at the time of his appointment, and Buspagrammes. programmes. distributions for tradesmen in town, selling to be Secretary of State. His Minaster to be Secretary to the Secretary to the French legation was E. Boyd Faulkiner Son of the Minister, who is spending the evering of his life in Martinsburg, having the order one side of the old brick structure where Cooper made his home while in Michigan. Says the Detroit News-Tribency to the State of the old brick structure where Cooper made his home while in Michigan. Says the Detroit News-Tribency to the Secretary to the French legation was E. Boyd Faulkiner and the Cloud in things on the campus, making collections for tradesmen in town, selling "slickers" to the freshmen, and so on. reputable Jersey suburb of New York." | keeping the books; dinner; an hour at the traditions of the family and is one of the furnaces: the rest of the evening the attorneys for the Chicago beef packfor canvassing or study; bed at 11 ers in their dealings with the State o'clock, to rise again at 5. He had Department over the recent selzure by o'clock, to rise again at 5. He had acquired such powers of concentration The East Side slums that we visited that ten minutes of studying meant the full ten minutes worth of study. PREACHER OF THE PRAIRIES. And: "When did I get my fob? were some unhappy chapters in this I'm very proud of that. It was given history, but, far me for being a member of the chamfrom dwelling on them in the mood of pionship baseball team of my class in a martyr, he holds them back and in- that year." Surely, this was no ordi-

But as the self-supporting student

nary young man! The reader should have some curioshimself he says: "My education has been handed to me on a gold platter."

This graduate of the college of Jonathan Edwards and other "eminent divines" had, before entering colinto which his native circumstances

The reader should have some curiosty, type of preachers who were the product of the old wild days of the backwoods, the frontier mining camps and cow which he had entered, so unlike that ranches. They were "righting parsons."

No other kind could exist on the border lege, twice spent a night in jail. The first time was when, "during a very bad winter," the youngster tried to relieve the distresses of his family, was beyond me, or rather that I wasn't fifteen thousand sermons and baptized in the border freezing and starving while its head up to it, stayed with me all [the first] freezing and starving while its head up to it, stayed with me all [the first] year. This bothered me, and one of the tucky and Tennessee in an early day, hardest things I had to do was to work He was a "fighting parson" who used to

myself? No, and I don't blame them.

I was now about to become an undergraduate business man, and it is pretty not strive; but be gentle unto all men, nearly impossible to get into it before the apt to teach, patient."

is an abbreviation for tieneral the word "abbreviation" meaning the fellow pause; however, the apt to teach, patient."

lown. I guess it takes more than four

to and says what he believes. You are would get up behind his pulpit of man for man and every one is taken at an upended feed box, open his Bible. his fare value. You take that same crowd his long barreled six in dress suits and a lot of young laddes pages of the sacred v

There are a host of good fellows. and there are a few snobs. The hard and successful worker is respected and derly he accepted on merit: treat me any differently when I was students have faults peculiarly their expect own. Men of wide reputation address- fight," and has gone to his reward. ing the boys tell them something like this: "You are the men who are going to be the leaders of the nation." graduation it is hard for the "leaders of

Much has been sald and written about college life, but never anything fore the committee in alphabetic quite like this; it is what we suppose the hero of the narrative would his turn could not be expected that stead of theory, a tale of courageous perseverance that may or may not encourage ambitious youths not blessed another bologna and stay another night. with pecuniary resources, parental or otherwise. As a story of a man lifting able. On the serious side it reveals as-lidear that he determined is pects of the intellectual standards of about with a group of fi pects of the intellectual standards of our "democratic" colleges that furnish much ., material for sober thought. This boy, coming out of surroundings over another hight, and asked them it they wouldn't consider my case then, the least cultured, learned the ways of to the East and West News, the five So I put my case before them a new world. His steadily developing partiets were amazed at the large mup just as plainly as I could. I put it this unphilistine interest in reading and of war, steamers, buildings and every-

has permitted, it is proper to let separated into two parties, the young graduate himself pass on Inouye and Prince Ito joined that point: "For two years I had tried to do as they did. . . Now in many things I decided that I preferred ally long yoyage round the Cape the to be myself. • • Do I use slang party arrived at London. There they to my professors? Of course not. But when I wish to talk to a man that I know, I do it in my own language, and if slang expresses it better, I use slang.

While in London prosecuting their studies, and boarding at the house of Dr. Williamson, professor of chemistry of Williamson, professor of chemistry of the property of other fellow, the important thing is to have him get it."

This young person really has some thing to say, and he does say it so that it will be "got" by the other fellow.

BUCHANAN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Marked by Pyramid of Nativ Stones Placed by His Niece.

For a number of years the birthplac of Pennsylvania's only President, James Buchanan, has been marked by a pyra-Harriet Lane Johnson, the niece of th President, who was the "first lady of the land" during the term of her distinprob- guished uncle.

Stony Batter is located in the gap of lothes for the the Tuscarora Mountain west of Mer-Establishment cersburg, says the North American, and it is but a few hundred feet from the turnpike over which thousands of tour-ists pass every summer, yet very few of them know that they have passed this

Stony Batter all to themselves. They was held and the farmers mass, spending two or wanted everybody, and especially Pennslaughtering the squirrels. Accordingly, they got busy was born. Accordingly, they got busy some time ago and prepared a book, "Old failed to report the nu Mercersburg," in which the history of the ancient town was set forth. They sold the book and made money enough sold the book and made money enough sold the book and made money enough would not in itself have had any would not in itself have had any would not in the damage done by sold the book and made money enough from it to have struck a massive iron plate which serves as a guidepost and memorial tablet. The plate has been placed along the turnpike, not far from Buchanan's birthplace, and an arrow the raid. The little animals moved like the raid. The little animals moved like the raid. average standing in the freshman Buchanan's birthplace, and an arrow the rear was .02 of a point lower than points to Stony Batter. The inscription ants. on the tablet reads:

JAMES BUCHANAN. Born April 23, 1791

"Passed his school days in Mercers-burg, became a lawyer, member of Legislature and of Congress. Minister to Rusmember of the United States ate, Minister to Great Britain and fif-teenth President of the United States. His personal integrity and honorable ca

Department over the recent seizure by friends and spent much of the England.

Had Many Fights, but He Always Won Out.

The Rev. Isaac Hosey, the cowboy preacher who died the other day in Persey Okla, was one of the last of a Depew, Okla., was one of the last

stayed with me all [the first] twelve thousand persons in Illinois, Ken-

putting a cent into a slot machine and came sincerely converted and started out getting what I wanted. * * Do the to preach the Gospel to the cowboys of After a few monient teachers generally understand men like the plains. At first he followed the ad-Northerner continued, myself? No. and I don't blame them.

might call highbrow society; but I never text that would justify him in keeping could pull that line of talk and feel easy. order and found it, also in St. Paul's I tried that flowery stuff once and fell advice to Timothy: "Resist the devil, and he

Hosey was seven feet tall and unusus room, with their coats off and feet on the ally powerful. He could "whip his table—each chap talks because he wants weight in wildcats." In a cow came he young laddes pages of the sacred word and say; to express it. "Boys, this is my meeting, and I'm sale for the sacred word and say; "Boys, this is my meeting, and I'm sale for all to stay and make it hard sledding for the ma

us pray."
He had many a fight, and he always won. He was gentle as a woman too, and many stories are told of how tennursed sick cowboys and he made in their behalf

The rough men of the plains came to eve him and he led thousands of them love him and he led thousands of them to be better men. He was a good sol-dier of the Cross; he "fought a good

OPPOSED JAPAN'S OPEN DOOR

Marquis Inouye After Travel and Study Changed His Opinion.

The death recently of Marquis Inquis one of the Genro, or Elder Statesmen, at the age of 80 leaves barely three of that steadying order of wise leaders of Japan who so often have stepped between country and unwise co 1835 a samurai of the was one of the flery youngsters stood for foreign exclusion when Com-modore Perry was opening the gates of himself by his bootstraps it is remark- Japan to the world. So set were his resh ammunition for his campaig ideas against the foreigner.

a new world. His steadily developing unphilistine interest in reading and of war, steamers, buildings and everymusic, shown unpedantically along thing foreign, which were entirely new with his progress as an earner and learner, is striking.

Having mentioned with more or less disfavor the slang which Prof. Gauss has permitted, it is proper to let separated into two parties. Marquis to them, The sight of these things, it is said, completely altered the firm anti-alien ideas of young Inouye, who then became a champion of the open port policy. At Shanghai the exiled patriots the complete of the proper to let separated into two parties. Marquis the proper to let separated into two parties. salling ship Pegasus as sailors, while the three others joined the White Adde

London University, they read one day in the Times a report that the combined squadron of the British and French warships was going to bombard the port Shimonoseki, and realizing the crit ical situation at home they left London and after another long voyage reached Yokohama on June 11, 1864. Returning to his native province Inouye at once presented a memorial to his feudal lord arguing the advantage of making with the foreign Powers.

SQUIRREL HUNT IN 1822.

Ohio Farmers Killed 19,960 and the Others Migrated,

At the dedication of the monument to Ludwig Sells and his wife in the Dublin cemetery in Franklin county, Ohio, the Rev. Bryon R. Long gave an interesting the great squirrel hunt was said t September. have ended the serious depredation the squirrels in the fields of the farmers

The Columbus Gazette of August 20. 1822, referred to the great damage being done by squirrels and published an address to the farmers suggesting a county squirrel hunt. The farmers of address to the farmers suggesting a county squirrel hunt. The farmers of several townships were asked to select representatives to make the arrange-

at this point it is impossible to see the mass of stone which serves as a monu-The preliminary meeting. n which Dublin is Sells, a son of Ludwig Sells. The hur was held and the farmers turned out

> ants, in countless droves, going straight ahead and turning aside for no obstacle. They went over preciplees and swam rivers in their persister course. They seemed to be in comman

fear of ordinary enemies. COOPER'S MICHIGAN HOME.

"Oak Openings" a Story of mazoo County.

The house in which James Fernmon is Cooper lived while he wrote the story s, of "Oak Openings" has been permants nently marked: This House James Fer-

famed writer of Indian stories many friends of old ploneer county that one township county has been named aft Residents of Schoolcraft the fact that Cooper spent in his time in this place, and it of the Ladies Library Associated ways to keep the historic marked so that visitors may know where he lived wh famed story on ploneer life.

STORY OF A LONG NAME

Negro Boy Explains Why He Was

Called "tien." for Short A Northern man who was v Baltimore stopped on the str hardest things I had to do was to work down that feeling.

What struck me most in that class?
Fil tell you. It was the grim impersonality of the whole method and system.

* As a freshman, and occasionally since, when I asked certain professors a question I had the feeling that I was a "rough as they make 'em." He best of the Northerner at a case who had the feeling that I was a "rough as they make 'em." He best of the Northerner at a case whole and storage of the second of the Northerner at a case who had a sec "Gen, sah."

